Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 40 — SEPTEMBER 30. 1916 — FIVE CENTS

TWO STATES ADD TO GROWING LIST

Democrats of Connecticut and Republicans of Illinois Will Support Amendments

Two new endorsements of equal suffrage by opposing parties are the result of recent State conventions.

Following the torch-light procession of the suffragists in New Haven on the evening of Sept. 19, the Connecticut Democratic convention adopted the following plank: "We favor the submission of the question of enfranchisement of women to the voters of the State for their determination." There was a spirited fight before the plank was adopted, but the advocates of the women's cause secured a large majority.

The Illinois Republican State convention, held in Peoria last week, unanimously indorsed equal suffrage. The plank read: "We favor the extension of full suffrage to women."

Editorially, the Chicago Herald says that the adoption of this plank, together with the other planks in the platform, represents "a correct estimate of the public view."

CORNWELL IS OLD FRIEND OF CAUSE

Democratic Gubernatorial Candidate in West Virginia Will Vote "Yes"

The list of prominent West Virginia men who believe in the granting of equal suffrage is constantly growing. The Hon. John J. Cornwell, Democratic candidate for Governor, has endorsed the pending suffrage amendment

In a recent letter to Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, president of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association and chairman of the State campaign committee, Mr. Cornwell expressed himself freely on the franchise measure. He wrote:

"My dear Mrs. Yost: The files of my newspaper will show that at least a dozen years ago I was an advocate of woman suffrage; long before the Progressive party

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BORAH REFERS TO POTENTIAL POWER

Speech in Wheeling Cites Cleaner Politics and Better Laws in Idaho

United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho told his audience at the Republican rally in Wheeling, W. Va., on Sept. 20, that he strongly favors the enfranchisement of women. Referring to his own State, Senator Borah said that the presence of women in politics worked wholly for the general good of the entire State.

Senator Borah said in part:

"Woman suffrage has not accomplished and will not accomplish all those things which its most enthusiastic supporters

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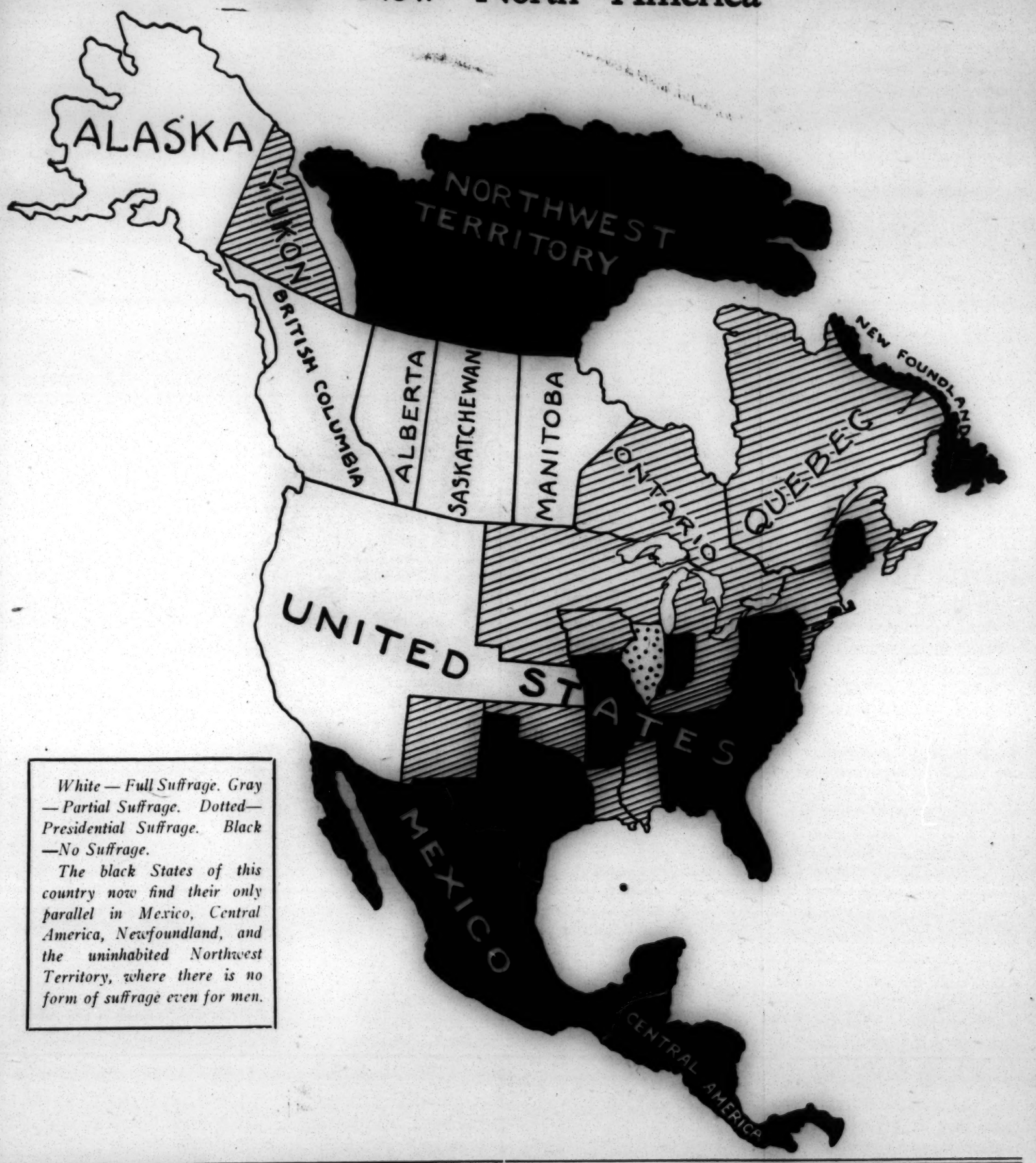
The New North America



White — Full Suffrage. Gray — Partial Suffrage. Dotted— Presidential Suffrage. Black —No Suffrage.

The black States of this country now find their only parallel in Mexico, Central America, Newfoundland, and the uninhabited Northwest Territory, where there is no form of suffrage even for men.

EDUCATORS FAVOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Miss Kate D. Blake Finds West Virginia Teachers and Clergy Strong Believers

Miss Kate Devereux Blake, leader of the 12,000 teachers who make up the Teachers' Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, has recently come back from helping the West Virginia campaign. She spoke continuously through the month of August before Teachers' Institutes, and says she found a strong sentiment for suffrage among West Virginia's educators. Everywhere she was received with courteous attention, and many of the institutions passed suffrage resolutions.

Dr. Schaufsky, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a strong suffragist and 90 per cent. of the clergy of the State share the same opinion. "If West Virginia fails to win," says Miss Blake, "it will be due to some other forces than those of education and religion."

WESTERN STATE PROGRESSES FAST

Montana, Which Enfranchised Its Women in 1914, Is Fastest Growing State in Union

Montana's extraordinary growth during the last five or six years, and the figures showing the well-nigh incredible crops of wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, etc., form one of the amazing things to be seen in a tour across the continent.

To show what a rush of settlers has gone into Montana, it is a matter of record that more than 30,000,000 acres of valuable land of the public domain—in area equal to the State of Iowa—have been taken up and settled on during the last six years.

Montana is the fastest growing State in the Union, and the farmers are rolling in prosperity. Montana gave women the ballot in 1914, and since then its progress has been phenomenal. It takes both men and women to make a State grow.

Australian Women to Vote In Conscription Referendum

House and Senate Pass Bill Calling for Popular Expre n on Enlistment Measure—Mrs. Catt Sees Conflict in Women's Hearts Between Old and New Concepts of Patriotism

Wives and mothers of Australia will go to the polls within a few weeks to decide whether or not they shall send their husbands and sons to war. Press dispatches say that it is probably the first time in the history of the world when the women of any country have been permitted to make such a choice.

The House of Representatives by a vote of 47 to 12 recently passed a bill calling for a referendum on the question of conscription.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Suffrage Association, on hearing of this novel opportunity offered to Australian women, is reported as saying that here was a splendid chance for women to register their honest convictions on true patriotism.

"The women of any country will be influenced in their vote upon any question which concerns war by what they believe to be the best interests of their country," said Mrs. Catt. "They are quite as patriotic, as public-spirited and as responsive to appeals to support national pride and honor as men.

"The women of Australia have a paper all their own called The Woman Voter. That paper I read every month. Consequently there is one phase of the question which which I am familiar, and which I believe has not been

brought to the attention of the public here. It is not a pleasant subject, but it has stirred the women of Australia from north to south and east to west.

"The first Australian men who left to take part in the world war were sent to Egypt. It will be remembered that Great Britain had withdrawn her men from that country, and that an uprising was threatened. The Australian men were sent there to hold the peace.

"There was little, if any, fighting. They were merely colonized there. Why this first group has returned to Australia I do not know, but it seems that these men—young, strong, healthy, the sons of the best families of that young and virile nation—have returned in a state of health that is a terrible reflection upon their moral weaknesses and the temptations that beset an army in the field.

"Not only did these young men come back diseased, but that disease has spread through Australia like an epidemic, and the women have been aroused as nothing has aroused them for many a year. They have been holding meetings to see what can be done.

"This condition is not confined to Australia. German women have been holding similar meetings for similar reasons, and the Bishop of London spoke to a vast audience in the churchyard of the great cathedral this week upon the same subject.

"It is quite possible that in the Australian election these facts will wield a tremendous influence.

"The women may ask the question whether it is better for a country to win a war by the force of skill, strategy and numbers, according to the traditional standards of honor, and afterward degenerate and deteriorate through the disease and immorality, through the lost standards and ideals of decency which result from that war.

"The women of Germany, Great Britain and Australia have made every sacrifice possible for human beings to make. They have defended their respective lands with their lives and their fortunes. If those of Australia vote against conscription it will not be because they are weak, unpatriotic or cowardly, but because they have a more far-seeing vision and a higher viewpoint."

CORNWELL IS OLD FRIEND OF CAUSE

(Continued from page 313)

was born. * * * I have advocated it in public addresses at intervals for ten years, especially before Teachers' Institutes in this county. I advocated the submission of the amendment to the voters, and shall vote for the amendment and support it."

The Hampshire Review, the candidate's paper, has for many years carried strong articles favoring votes for women. Mr. Cornwell's firm declaration just at this time will help the movement greatly, and voters will be interested to know that while he is running for the highest office they can bestow upon him, he is openly advocating justice.

Louisa Paine Tingley, of Boston, was the only woman delegate to the convention of Illuminating Engineers recently held in Philadelphia.

PRESS COMMENT

The decision by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to maintain a non-partisan attitude has called forth considerable favorable editorial comment.

The Indiana Daily Times remarked:

"We are glad to note the women definitely declined to make a party issue or a party fight of the broad suffrage question. It is elementary good politics to avoid unnecessary quarrels and to keep free from uncalled for enmities. The women are not out to punish anybody, but to get the vote. They welcome Wilson's aid and are glad to acknowledge help from Hughes."

The Philadelphia Press and Ledger agreed that the course taken by the National Association was wise, inasmuch as the suffrage cause would be jeopardized by partisanship. The Boston Post, the New York World, the St. Louis Republic and the Milwaukee Journal all expressed this same view.

The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier was loud in its commendation of non-partisanship for suffrage success. It said in part:

"The recognition they have won from both the parties in the national election this year enhances greatly the prestige of the women who want the vote, and is a tribute to the effectiveness of the campaign they have waged for their cause.

"That campaign, it must be said, has been highly creditable to their intelligence. * * *

"That is probably indicative of what the attitude and policy of the woman suffragists will be for a good while longer. Whether for good or ill, they have accomplished too much for their cause by temperate methods to be tempted to abandon those methods in favor of more drastic modes of procedure."

INDIAN WOMEN HAD FRANCHISE

Tribal Rulers Were Nominated and Recalled by Adult Vote, Declares Archeologist

The New York State Museum Bulletin of April 1, 1916, is devoted entirely to an article on the Constitution of the Five Nations, by Arthur C. Parker, Archeologist of the Museum, and contains a quantity of enlightening information on the history of the Indian tribes of this country. A part of the Iroquois Constitution is especially significant:

"The 'lords,' or civil chiefs, were nominated by certain noble women in whose families the titles were hereditary; the nominations were confirmed by popular councils, both of men and women, and finally by the confederate council. Women thus had great power, for not only could they nominate their rulers, but also depose them for incompetency in office. Here, then, we find the right of popular nomination, the right of recall and woman suffrage, all flourishing in the old America of the Red Man, and centuries before it became the clamor of the new America of the white invader. Who shall now call Indians and Iroquois savages?"

WOMEN WANT TO MANAGE "HOMES"

Movement Is on Foot in Kansas to Let Women Handle Women's Institutions

Kansas women are actively engaged in a movement to place all State institutions that care for women and children under the management of women. The members of the Topeka Good Government Club are especially interested.

The State of Kansas maintains a home for orphan children at Atchison. The institution is now handled almost exclusively by men, and there has been much dissatisfaction as to the administration. Mrs. Lee Monroe, the organizer of the Good Government Club, said to a Christian Science Monitor correspondent in regard to the new plan:

"We feel that these orphans and the girls and women arrested for criminal offenses or for being incorrigible need the particular care of women. The unfortunate children at Atchison should have real mothers to look after them. It is so easy to tag a child with the institution stamp, which he will carry for years, that every effort of the State should be devoted to avoiding this."

There are two institutions in the State for defective women, and Mrs. Monroe feels that in these retreats also women could do very efficient service. She says:

"We believe also that women can have more influence over incorrigible girls and over most of the women who get into the clutches of the law than the men, and we want the men to let us handle the Beloit Institution and make it a big industrial farm for both girls and women, where they will be under the supervision of a woman all the time."

The members of the Good Government Club are planning to go before the women's clubs of the State at their opening fall meetings to ask co-operation in the movement and to urge the women to campaign for members of the Legislature who favor it. "A canvass has been made of a considerable number of the candidates for the Legislature, and a majority of both Democrats and Republicans, who have answered the inquiry, have announced themselves favorable to turning the industrial school and the home for orphans over to the women."

Numerous suffrage leaders of California have come forward to protest against the "Woman's Party" of the State making the Federal amendment the sole issue of the presidential election. "The Woman's Party," says the San Francisco Bulletin, "has sought to create the impression that the suffrage leaders of this State are with them in their organized attack upon President Wilson." On the contrary, many suffragists are reported to be resigning from the Woman's Party, and numerous statements have been made by them in criticism of its policy. The most influential women of California are loyal to the non-partisan policy of the National Association.

How Will She Use Ballot When Won?

By Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt

What are women going to do with the vote when they get it? Doubtless the first effect will be upon the parties with which women affiliate. Within these parties they will determine the kind of candidates for office for which self-respecting, high-thinking women can afford to vote. Personally, I hope that the first great national result and the first great thing that women will stand for will be an elimination of corruption of every kind from American politics.

When politicians of the old school are asked how and when bribery and graft were introduced into American politics, they invariably say that they came from Great Britain. Great Britain has cleaned out her Augean stable, and the women did it. In 1884 a Corrupt Practices Act was passed by the British Parliament. It came as a natural, spontaneous protest from the people of Great Britain against the most flagrant violation of decency in the elections of that country.

The peculiar custom which had opened the way to corruption was the use of paid canvassers. The Corrupt Practices Act, therefore, forbade the use of paid canvassers. The political parties recognized that the practice must stop, but they were at their wit's end to know how to do their political work. The Tories were the first to discover a method. Since the world began, unpaid work has been relegated to women; and so the women were asked to do the canvassing. The Primrose League was organized forthwith, and Duchesses and Ladies went out to do the work which paid corruptors had done.

The Liberals looked on with contempt, and spoke of gentle ladies as "she-hyenas." Then suddenly the Liberals saw a great light. "If the Tories can get the women to canvass for them, why can we not do so?" And forthwith the Woman's Liberal League was organized. When the women stepped into British politics through the front door, corruption departed through the back door.

Our system is very different from that of Great Britain. Our corruption is not committed by paid canvassers; but when American women secure their vote, corruption must depart. I personally believe that the first great campaign made by voting women, will be to re-establish the sancity of the ballot, to elevate our political campaigns from the mud and mire of control by money and conspiracy to a plane of argument, reason and persuasion. No other policy is consistent in a republic. If we must have kings, let them be seated upon a public throne and made responsible to the people for their acts. An invisible government is a menace to a free people, and against this situation the women of America will set their hand and seal. The best men of our country will lead the fight and women will support it. A new day for democracy is about to be ushered in.—Sunday Magazine.

FULL EXPRESSION IMPOSSIBLE NOW

Greatest Problem in Civic Reform Is to Get True Verdict of Popular Will

Editors sometimes frame arguments for equal suffrage without the least intention of doing so. Mr. Al Fairbrother, of the Greensboro (N. C.) Everything, calls attention, in the last issue of that paper, to an editorial entitled "The Spirit of Municipal Reform" from the Raleigh State Journal. The editorial laments the fact that the voters of our cities show such apathy.

It says in part:

"The great stumbling-block in the path of civic reform is the apathy and indifference of the better class of citizens. Unless there is more good than evil in every community, democratic government is a mistake. The greatest if not the sole problem in civic reform, therefore, is how to secure a true expression of the popular will at the ballot box. There has never been a day when there would not have been good government in the worst governed city in the United States if the wishes of a majority of the citizens had been registered at the polls and carried into effect. The fault is not so much with those who vote wrong as with those who fail to vote at all."

Everything then draws a logical deduction as follows:

"Editor Field speaks a great truth when he says: 'Those who are best educated and in whom the ethical senses are most highly developed are most apt to neglect this, the highest duty of citizenship. . . . The greatest, if not the sole problem in civic reform, therefore, is how to secure a true expression of the popular will at the ballot box.'

"How else can you hope to get an expression from this best element of the population of any State or municipality except through the exercise of the franchise? How can you hope to get an expression of the popular will with over one-half, and admittedly the best half, denied the privilege of indicating its wishes in any definite way? How can there be a democracy with half bond and half free—a political slavery without justice or reason? Let the men of North Carolina answer."

GOOD TEMPLARS DECIDE TO FAVOR

Scandinavian Lodge Sees Franchise As Aid to Moral Success

At the annual convention of the Eastern Scandivanian Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars in Manchester, N. H., it was decided that, as woman suffrage was "essential to moral and temperance success," a committee should be appointed of ten members from different localities to work in connection with local headquarters to further the cause, with particular reference to the Scandinavians in these localities.

The committee consists of the following:

For Boston, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Paulson, 119 Heath St., Somerville, Mass.; for Worcester, Mr. and Mrs. N. Person, 103 Rodney St.; for Holyoke, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stromfors, 61 Taylor St.; for Manchester, N. H., Mr. C. Ekholm, 350 Myrtle St., and Miss Elizabeth Grohn, 1749 Elm St.; for Providence, R. I., Mr. John Berg, E. Providence P. O., and Mrs. Josefina Johnson, 305 Orms St.

Real Americanism

By Mrs. T. T. Cotnam
Vice-President, Arkansas Woman Suffrage Association
Speech Delivered at Dixie Night Session of the National Convention in Atlantic City

The great political contest is on. The voices of the candidates are heard in the land, and one word is on the lips of every man. That word is "Americanism." We are told that it is now time to lay aside partisanship and selfish desire for political aggrandizement, and as a united people re-affirm our belief in the principles upon which the nation was founded. It is with deep interest that the women of America are watching the outcome, and noting carefully the interpretation of the "Great Idea" which first found political expression in the Declaration of Independence.

Though a great idea may spring into being like a lightning flash, it is always slow in dissemination. At times it may seem to lie dormant and almost forgotten, but, gathering strength from temporary inertia, it flashes out again to inflame the imagination and inspire the highest purposes of men and women, for once born it is immortal. Legislative enactments, parliamentary rulings, decrees of Governors, Presidents, Kings, and Emperors are powerless before it.

The basic idea of Americanism is freedom for the individual, and we will never realize the hopes of the founders of this Republic until it is put into practice. The conflict between this idea and actual practice has fomented all the internal trouble we have ever known. It set brother against brother and drenched our land with American blood shed by Americans. Stability of government, progress, peace, prosperity, happiness, security, the very permanence of democracy itself, depend upon keeping faith with the people.

There is in America today a large class of people who are restless and dissatisfied, and who are smarting under the injustice of being governed without their consent. This is a class with the blood of the Pilgrim mothers in their veins — the blood of those who cheerfully endured untold hardships as the price of liberty. A class with the blood of the Revolutionary fathers in their veins — the blood of those who gave their lives that their children might be free. A class who are the rightful joint heirs with all the people of America of the heritage of freedom, but whose inheritance, after one hundred and forty years, is still kept "in trust."

Fifteen years ago we acquired the Philippine Islands. They are, as everyone knows, inhabited largely by a barbaric people of a low order of civilization, with crude habits and primitive ideas of living — in some instances by tribes whose prestige depends upon the number of human scalps hanging from their belts. Last winter a bill was introduced into Congress, proposing to give these people complete freedom within four years, and to recognize them as capable of governing themselves.

Nineteen years of American tutelage is all that is necessary to make of savages a self-governing people, and yet one hundred and forty years has not been enough to equip the women of America for the same thing!

Political leaders say America is "the waymark of all people seeking liberty," and yet one-half of the American people have never known liberty. They promise justice to the oppressed of every land who are seeking refuge, and practice injustice with one-half of those whose homes have always been here.

So many inconsistencies are thrust into our faces day by day that we are forced to the conclusion that the character of a political party is not based on its open declarations or outspoken policies, but upon certain mental reservations, and no man or woman can tell what they are.

"High-sounding phrases do not make a democracy," said Mr. Roosevelt a short time ago. They not only do not make a democracy but they no longer fool anybody. An eminent man who lived in America a number of years as a representative of an Eastern country, replied to the question, "What is your opinion of a democratic form of government?" "I have never been fortunate enough to observe one in practice."

"The truth has not done so much good in the world as the appearance of truth has done harm." It was a wise Frenchman who said this, and every day experience and historical evidence prove that he is right. Moral fibre derives its strength from truth alone; nourished from any other source, it inevitably weakens and disintegrates; and no country or form of government is stronger than the moral fibre of those who control it. Mexico was in appearance a Republic; the truth is, she was an absolute monarchy. To maintain the appearance of a Republic, it was necessary continually to resort to subterfuges and unworthy methods of conducting pretended elections by "the people." It was also necessary to foster ignorance in order successfully to continue this farce. Corrupt practices became the habit of those in power, and anarchy and revolution inevitably followed.

Every citizen of America is jealous of her standing among the nations, and just now each political party is claiming to be the only worthy custodian of national honor. It is with amazement we read the arraignment of one party by the other, and note that in no instance have they taken each other to task for injustice to American women which violates the fundamental principle of democracy, "Equal rights for all, special privileges to none." For if at times each party has in some measure failed to stand for true Americanism, the reason is that neither can successfully father an ideal while untrue to the idea that gave it birth.

Mr. Glynn of New York, speaking at the Democratic Convention in St. Louis, reminded his hearers of their "sacred trust," and warned them that apostacy on their part would be visited upon their "children's children." If by "sacred trust" he meant liberty, the warning should have been sounded long ago, for today, children's children are being sacrificed to greed, avarice and vice, their wan faces, enfeebled brains and bruised bodies testifying to a cruel visitation by reason of "apostacy." But Americanism today seems to have but one meaning — an ability to defend ourselves in time of war, and thus assure happiness and security to the people. I would not underestimate the value of a well-trained and efficient army and navy, established for purposes of national defence, and whose dominant idea is the maintenance of peace. It will be a splendid and virile addition to our national equipment. But armies and navies alone cannot assure happiness and security. All the people must have the right to say when the provocation is sufficient to precipitate war. We have the example today of nations with great and marvelously trained armies and powerful navies ruthlessly sacrificing millions of men and ten millions of property to lust for power and greed for expansion. Not even one-half of the people had the right to protest. The only republic drawn into this war was forced to defend herself, and she has done it in a way that excites the admiration of the world. Switzerland, another republic, has kept her neutrality inviolate in spite of many provocations designed to draw her into the conflict. Students of government have deduced from these facts a great truth—that, the more nearly a country becomes a real democracy, the greater assurance we have of security. A free people, true to the great idea of equality, can never undertake a war of conquest; but when their freedom is assailed, they will defend it with their last drop of blood. The loyalty of our naturalized citizens is a subject of much speculation and concern, and we are seriously advised as to our duty to the immigrant.

Not long ago our President spoke eloquently of the spiritual element which should rightly dominate a democratic form of government, and held that when our foreign-born citizens become imbued with this idea, we would have their unswerving allegiance. The spiritual element of democracy is equality. It is the element introduced into the world by the founder of Christianity. It brought him abuse, contumely and crucifixion, but the fastness of the rock could not hold his body, nor the combined effort of the world bury his idea. It is more alive today than in any age of the world's history, and the concerted demand for its recognition on the part of the women of America is a demand that we be true to the idea upon which our nation was founded, that we may bequeath it unperverted to our children.

Americanism—it stands for the recognition of the equality of men and women before the law of man, as they are equal before the law of God.

Americanism — it stands for truth triumphant.

Americanism—it will find its full realization when men and women meet upon a plane of equal rights, with a united desire to maintain peace, to guard the nation's honor, to advance prosperity and to secure the happiness of the people.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

SPECIAL HOSPITAL NOW A REALITY

Laboratory of Social Hygiene Is Outcome of Effort by Dr. Katherine B. Davis

Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, chief of the Parole Commission of New York, realized one of her ambitions when the new psychopathic hospital, established as a laboratory of social hygiene at the State Reformatory for women at Bedford Hills, was opened on Sept. 23. Dr. Davis was for sixteen years head of the reformatory, and is well qualified to judge of the need of such an institution.

"In a few days we shall be ready to begin work," said Dr. Davis at the opening. "Our preliminary study of patients received at Elizabeth Frye Hall demonstrates the need of this hospital.

"Of the first one hundred women we investigated, the experts found that only fifty-six were proper subjects for reformatory treatment. In the other cases we differed with the magistrates.

"The purpose of the laboratory is threefold. First, we shall study the delinquent woman as an individual, to find the treatment needed for her particular case. Second, we shall work out a system to be in readiness for the State whenever it decides to take over this work in a larger clearing house. And, finally, for the Bureau of Social Hygiene we shall be able to gather a large volume of data on the problem of the social evil."

DAUGHTER HELPED FATHER AT POLLS

Pennsylvania Girl Surprised Election Officials by Her Ready Grasp of Ballot

Miss Reba Sarvetnick, a young woman of Coatesville, Pa., has had an experience that is perhaps unique in a non-suffrage State. According to a report in the Philadelphia Press, this young woman has on two occasions actually entered a polling booth as an assistant to her father. Mr. Sarvetnick, a naturalized citizen, and for many years a voter in Pennsylvania, can speak English, but finds difficulty in writing it. He has on many occasions been helped at the polls by men, but last fall, when the suffrage campaign became active, his daughter decided that she would help her father in his political embarrassment.

Last November Miss Sarvetnick had the joy of actually seeing that at least one vote was cast in favor of the woman suffrage amendment. She not only surprised the judge and other election officials by the despatch with which she handled the cumbrous ballot, but converted them to woman suffrage. When questioned on this point, she admitted that she had carefully studied the ballot sheet before she entered the booth. She assures other women that there is absolutely nothing to fear in going to the polls, and believes that other men will be as courteous to women voters as the Coatesville men were to a humble assistant.

Miss Elbertie Foundlay has charge of the bureau that compiles the set of life tables in the United States Census Bureau.

ESTATE USED AS SUMMER SCHOOL

New York Woman Has Classes and Lectures for Benefit of Country Neighbors

By Frances W. Wile

One woman has found an unusual way to make her country home a benefit to the community. "Hillside Farm" in Wyoming, New York, the estate of Mrs. L. A. Coonley Ward, is the scene of the Wyoming Summer School, called by some of its friends an educational Brook Farm.

Two years ago the idea took visible shape. Mrs. Ward delights in surrounding herself with men and women who are doing some special work in the world and doing it especially well. Together she and her many guests planned and conducted classes in the neighboring village of Wyoming for any of the country people or any visitors who might attend. Instruction ranges all the way from the Montessori School for Children, with afternoon lectures for visitors, to folk dancing and methods of grafting, the latter given by an agricultural expert.

The school continues for six weeks, and is a Mecca for people of nearby towns and cities who are interested in progressive methods of education. Moderate fixed charges are made for the regular classes, and for some of the lectures. Certain lectures are free. The main expenses are borne by Mrs. Ward. This year a beautiful Shakespeare festival was given by the Stuart Walker Portmanteau Theatre at Hillside Farm. The grounds were thrown open and hundreds of people witnessed the spectacle.

The name of Mrs. L. A. Coonley Ward is well known to suffragists. Her mother, Mrs. Avery, was one of the pioneer fighters for "votes for women." Like so many others of the larger vision, Mrs. Ward and her colleagues in the Wyoming Summer School are setting a splendid example of true democracy and civic spirit.

COURSE IN CIVICS TRAINS SERVANTS

Voting Housekeepers Take Step in Aiding Domestics to Comprehend Franchise

The club women of Wilmette, Ill., besides trying to make an intelligent use of their own franchise, are greatly interested in teaching their domestic servants valuable lessons in civics and politics.

Mrs. P. F. Lobanoff, the founder of a school for servant girls in the town, remarks of the civics course given: "As the complete enfranchisement of women draws near, we do not want to make the mistake that men have made, of leaving the training of the masses to a hit or miss system of political chance."

There are some who say that woman suffrage will double the uneducated vote; the women of Wilmette are proving the fallacy of the criticism.

Miss Etta M. Burkhart of Sheridan, Wyo., is called "the queen of potato growers" in the United States. She has a record of raising 640 bushels to the acre.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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Publication Office, 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone, Dorchester 4810.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION

Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1916

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VICTORY NEAR IN ENGLAND

Soldiers, sailors and women will be given a vote in England within the next few months, unless all signs fail. Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, in The Englishwoman, comments on the "immense advance in the suffrage movement" that has taken place during the past few weeks. She says of the suffragists:

"At the beginning of the war many of us were in the lowest depths of despair, believing that the necessary absorption of the nation in the great struggle would almost indefinitely postpone any realization of our hopes. But events proved that we were entirely wrong. It was the very urgency of the nation's need which brought out in clear relief the folly and waste of allowing a large part of the powers and capacities of women "to rust in them unused.' It was perceived that those nations had the best prospects of success which availed themselves most fully of the moral, physical and mental capacities of all their citizenships, male and female. Thus the Turks were the weakest, the Austrians came next, and so on. It is this realization of the true values, bringing people up against the real thing, which has given new life and vigor to other great causes, such as temperance, and the fight against high infantile mortality, sweating, and venereal disease. It is this which has broken down the barriers raised by prejudice and ignorance against women entering skilled trades, barriers which formerly seemed impregnable.

"The war is like the Judgment Day,
All shams, all pretexts torn away."

Mrs. Fawcett goes on to tell how one powerful opponent after another has been converted, till at last even Mr. Asquith has withdrawn his opposition; and now votes for women are actually in sight.

Mrs. Fawcett says:

"There is a very general agreement, shared by the Prime Minister, that sailors and soldiers and women ought to have their share in the election of the Parliament which will have to deal with the problems of industrial and other reconstruction after the war. In order to secure this, legislative changes must be carefully thought out, agreed upon and enacted during the war."

After a tremendous explosion of dynamite, a very deaf old lady called out to her servant, "Come in Bertha!" When the servant entered her mistress said: "Bertha, my hearing must be improving. I heard you knock at the door just now, for the first time in twenty years!"

Women have been knocking at the door for many years in England, as in almost all other civilized countries. It has taken the tremendous cataclysm of the war to open Mr. Asquith's ears to the justice of their plea: but better late than never. A. S. B.

A CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER

The weakness of the real argument against equal suffrage is shown by the persistency with which its opponents resort to misrepresentation. A regular campaign of slander is directed against the morals of the suffragists. The National American Woman Suffrage Association, at its annual meeting last year, adopted the following resolution, by a unanimous vote:

"That we believe the home is the foundation of the State; we believe in the sanctity of the marriage relation, and, furthermore, we believe that women's ballot will strengthen the power of the home, and sustain the dignity and sacredness of marriage."

Yet Col. W. H. Conaway, in a letter to The West Virginian, after charging the suffragists with lax views on marriage, says in conclusion:

"But, says some suffragist individual, 'We do not advocate or stand for anything of the kind.' That may be true as to some individual opinions, but it is not true of the National Association in favor of Woman's Suffrage, which publishes and circulates obscene literature favoring 'easy and liberal laws' too indecent to be read in the family circle."

The West Virginian editorially ridicules this preposterous charge. We challenge Col. Conaway either to prove it or to take it back. Let him name the document or documents to which he refers. There are laws against the circulation of obscene literature, and the opponents of equal rights would be eager to invoke them against the suffragists, if they had the shadow of a chance. When has any document published by the National Association been refused passage through the mails? Let Col. Conaway prove his charge, or else apologize for a gross and baseless slander upon a great organization of good, earnest, high-minded women. A. S. B.

JUSTICE AT LAST

There is substantial as well as poetic justice in the announcement that in Australia the mothers will have a vote in the coming referendum on the question of conscription. Nobody knows how they will vote; but it is absolutely right that they should have a voice in the matter. It has not been so in the past. Hitherto, as Lucy Stone said long ago, in most countries the government could march any mother's son out to be shot, without asking her permission, and afterwards "put its bloody hand in her pocket to help pay the bills." A. S. B.

THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

A friend in one of last year's campaign States asks to have the following questions answered through the Woman's Journal:

"If the Federal Amendment should be passed at any time in the near future, would it prevent any State Legislature from submitting an amendment to the State Constitution to the voters, and suffrage organizations from working to get suffrage through the State?"

No, not until after the Federal Amendment had been ratified by the Legislatures of 36 States, which would undoubtedly take some years.

"In case the Federal Amendment passes Congress, should we have to abandon that kind of a campaign, and work for the Federal Amendment?"

It would be your duty to work for the Federal Amendment, but you would not have to drop your State campaign.

"It is not clearly understood that no State can get suffrage through the Federal Amendment, even if that State's Legislature voted at once at ratify it, until the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States have ratified it also. Does this mean that the Legislatures of the suffrage States must pass it too?"

Yes.

"Would it not be possible, as some newspapers claim, for 13 States to hold up the Federal Amendment?"

Theoretically, yes. But most of us believe that it will become impossible to hold 13 State Legislatures in line against it indefinitely, after almost three-fourths of the States shall have endorsed it, and when it is so evidently a winning cause. Some one or more of the 13 will have the wisdom to yield to the trend of the times.

"Is it not possible that the politicians who are favoring the Federal Amendment may have in mind a combination of enough States opposed, to prevent any further action by the States, and prevent the ratification of the Federal Amendment for many years? With more States won to our cause, that possibility would decrease, it seems to me."

Of course it would decrease. There is no doubt that the anti-suffragists and the liquor interests will do their best to form such a combination, and some honest but ultra State's rights suffragists will likewise oppose. It is possible that some of the politicians, among those who profess, for political reasons, to favor the Federal Amendment, but who really do not, might take a hand in such a scheme; but it is our business to see that they do not succeed.

Mrs. Catt has warned us that the Federal Amendment is no easy or short cut to nation-wide suffrage; nevertheless, she recommends us to make the Federal Amendment the main and immediate object of our efforts, and the National Convention voted overwhelmingly to do so.

State campaigns can be carried on at the same time. The only question for any State to decide is whether it is wise for it to undertake a campaign just now; and on that point it would do well to ask the advice of the National officers. A .S. B.

ARE WOMEN REPRESENTED?

The last Massachusetts Legislature rejected twenty measures for the benefit of women and children.

In all the equal suffrage States, women are eligible to serve on Health Boards, and they do particularly good service on such boards. A bill to permit women to serve on Health Boards in Massachusetts was defeated.

In Massachusetts the law requires that men in public employ shall be paid the prevailing rate of wages for men in private employment in the same lines of work. A bill to give women cleaners in public employment the prevailing rate of wages for women cleaners in private employment failed to pass.

Men in public employ have a vacation of two weeks. Matrons and scrub women employed by the city of Boston get only one week. A bill to give them two weeks failed to pass.

A bill was introduced to correct present abuses in Teachers' Agencies, such as excessive fees, misrepresentation, etc. Although greatly needed, it failed to pass.

Massachusetts has an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week for men in public employ, including all men who work for contractors employed by the State. It has a ten-hour day and a 54-hour week for women. A bill for an eight-hour day for women failed to pass.

The maximum penalty for breaking the eight-hour law for men is $1,000 fine plus six months' imprisonment. The maximum penalty for breaking the 54-hour law for women and children is $100 fine, with no imprisonment.

Alcoholism is now recognized as a disease. Massachusetts maintains a State hospital at Norfolk, accommodating 400 male inebriates. They are looked upon as patients, not as criminals or drunkards, and they are given the best scientific treatment. The only public provision for women inebriates is the jail or the reformatory, which leaves a stigma upon them for life. The trustees at Norfolk recommended starting the same work for women, and asked for a small appropriation for a cottage to accommodate 30 women. They also asked for a barn for the men's hospital. The request for the barn was granted. The appropriation for the women's cottage was stricken out.

A bill to prohibit smoking in closed street cars failed to pass. It was "laughed to death."

The Minimum Wage Commission was appointed to improve the wage conditions of working women. The Commission asked authority to fill vacancies occurring on the Wage Board. Now if a vacancy occurs the Board is unable to act until someone is appointed by the side to be represented, and sometimes the appointment has been long delayed. Permission was refused. The commission also asked that employers be required to keep a record of the hours of women workers, so that the real wages paid might be determined; also that they might be authorized to post notices in places of employment; also for appropriations to enable the commission to extend its investigations. All the requests were denied.

A bill was introduced to extend the law of one day's rest in seven to workers in hotels and restaurants. These workers are mostly women. It failed to pass.

In almost all the suffrage States the age of protection for girls is 18. A bill to raise it from 16 to 18 in Massachusetts was lost.

A bill requiring physicians to report cases of abuse of girls under 16 failed to pass. It had been urged because of the many cases of pregnancy among high school girls.

The hotel registry bill, recommended by the White Slave Commission, was meant to prevent men from taking girls to hotels and registering as husband and wife. It had the support of the better class of hotel men and inn-keepers and was introduced by an association of hotel men. It was "ridiculed to death."

A bill to provide women custodians, guards or probation officers for women prisoners was rejected.

The present child labor law exempts private bowling alleys and billiard rooms. Boys under 16 are employed there till late at night. A bill to bring them under the law was defeated.

Other bills killed were those proposing to let women vote on the license question; to notify women school voters whose names have been dropped from the register, as men are notified; to remove the element of charity from Mothers' Pensions; to provide 12 additional inspectors (Massachusetts now has only 25 inspectors to see that the labor laws are enforced in 40,000 places of employment); to require receptacles for expectoration in factories (the present law only provides that the Board of Labor and Industries shall enforce the use of the receptacles required by the local Health Boards, and the local boards sometimes refuse to require any); to protect employees from excessive fines for tardiness; to authorize the Chief of Police to require fire drills in a factory within city limits when he thinks it necessary for safety; the pure milk bill; a bill to investigate the health conditions under which foods and drinks are handled in public places; and a bill to authorize cities

and towns to provide for medical examination of cooks, waiters and waitresses in hotels and restaurants.

"Peaceful picketing" is legal in Massachusetts and it is the only means which women and girls can use in a strike. But they are deprived of their legal right to do peaceful picketing, because city ordinances against "loitering" are stretched to apply to them, although gangs of street-corner loafers are allowed to hang around all day, so long as they commit no violence. A bill to prevent this stretching of the law was killed.

For years the workers in the "wet industries," the bleacheries, etc., have suffered for want of lockers in which to keep their outside clothes dry. Very bad conditions prevail in most of the cotton mills, and particularly in those rooms where the air has to be kept wet by "humidifiers" for the benefit of the thread. The women have to change their clothes when they come and go, but they have no place in which to put the clothing that they take off, to keep it dry. A bill was introduced requiring lockers to be provided for all persons employed in industries where they have to change their clothes. This would have covered both men and women. But it was amended so as to require lockers only for those workers who are forced to change their clothing "down to their underclothes." This takes in practically all the men, and leaves out practically all the women because they change only down to their corsets. The alteration was made through the active efforts of a representative of the Arkwright Club—the club of the great cotton manufacturers. It was done for the express purpose of shutting out the many thousands of women employed in the cotton mills from the benefits of the law.

And yet the anti-suffragists tell us that women do not need a vote, because they are sure of getting a square deal without it!

The record of the last Massachusetts Legislature in relation to women has been highly praised by the anti-suffragists. Its record was particularly bad; but Massachusetts does not stand alone in this respect. In Connecticut, Mississippi and a number of other States, the last Legislature did almost as badly. Such object lessons add emphasis to the question: Are women represented?

A. S. B.

WOMEN CAST BIG VOTE

Election day is only about five weeks off. As the time draws near, there is more and more anxiety among the politicians as to how the women in the equal suffrage States are going to vote. They evidently take no stock in the assertions that women will not use the ballot when they have it.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw has lately called attention afresh to some figures given by the Attorneys General of several suffrage States:

"At the presidential election in Arizona in 1912, when women could not vote, the total vote cast was 23,722. At the gubernatorial election in 1914, when women did vote, the vote cast was 51,077. Now one of two things is true: either the women in Arizona voted, or else the men did not vote at the first election.

"In Kansas in 1912 the presidential vote was 356,444. In 1914, at the gubernatorial election, where not nearly as many people would naturally vote as at a presidential election, it was 530,206, when men and women voted. So again you see they nearly doubled the vote.

"In Oregon in 1912 the vote cast was 137,040, in 1914 it was 210,566. At the gubernatorial election of 1910 in California, the last general election at which men alone voted, the vote was 385,652. In 1914, at the gubernatorial election with women voting, it was 926,754. And they tell us women don't vote in California! In Washington, in the 1908 election, the vote for Governor was 176,141. Women were enfranchised in 1911, and the vote for Governor in 1912 was 318,357."

In view of these figures it is no wonder that both Republicans and Democrats are working hard to win the women's votes. And, by the way, if women really would not use the ballot when they had it, why should all the vicious interests be so keen to keep them from getting it?

A. S. B.

THE PROMISE TO OBEY

It is good news that the commission on the revision of the prayer book of the Protestant Episcopal Church recommends the striking out of the word "obey" from the marriage service. Almost all the Protestant churches have dropped the promise to obey from their marriage services, and that of the Catholic church never had it.

When this change was agitated in England several years ago, a clergyman who had worked much among the poor came out strongly for it. He said he thought that among educated people the promise to obey did not do much harm, but among the ignorant it did. With husbands of this kind it was looked upon as justifying all sorts of tyranny and abuse. Over and over again, in his work among the poor, when he had rebuked some man for beating his wife, the wife beater answered, "Didn't she promise at the altar to obey me?" And this was regarded as an all-sufficient reply.

The commission also recommends the discontinuance of "giving away" the bride—a relic of the days when she was looked upon as a chattel—and of the bridegroom's promise, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." It is not well to keep, in a sacred ceremony, a statement that is distinctly untrue.

Some ultra conservatives object to the proposed change on the ground that the Bible tells wives to obey their husbands. It also tells slaves to obey their masters, and subjects to obey the king, and all Christians to be "subject one to another." It forbids women to braid their hair, or to adorn themselves with gold and pearls, and forbids men to refuse to loan money when they are asked. There are many commands in the Bible which no one now construes literally and as holding good for all time. The belief has become very general that among these should be reckoned the command to wives to obey; and the Prayer Book should come into line with the enlightened conscience of Christendom.

A. S. B.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

CONNECTICUT

The parade of Sept. 19 was generally considered more picturesque and more impressive than the daylight parade of Sept. 5, held for the Republican State convention. All the marchers carried large paper lanterns suspended at the end of sticks. At the head of the parade Mrs. Carlos F. Stoddard carried an American flag; then followed the State banner, borne by Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett. Mrs. Hepburn and the Executive Board came next, and then Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, carrying the ship of State studded with electric lights. The rest of the marchers were marshalled according to the political divisions of the State, counties, senatorial divisions and townships. After the parade had disbanded on the Green, there was speaking from four stands, and large crowds listened attentively for nearly two hours while Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Pierson, Mrs. Stoddard, Mrs. Porritt, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Frederick A. Sykes and others explained the principles of woman suffrage and appealed for support. Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, who was one of the speakers, illustrated her talk with the Ship of State—a feature that greatly attracted the audience.

RHODE ISLAND

The Jamestown League, which is the "baby" branch of the State organization, is showing much activity. The executive committee has been working with the two political parties with a view to securing planks in both platforms and having speakers at both conventions.

KENTUCKY

Mrs. Thomas J. Smith of Richmond, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, presented the suffrage cause on Sept. 25 at the State meeting of the Kentucky W. C. T. U. in Lexington.

During the summer months fifteen Teachers' Institutes have been covered. The following eight Kentucky speakers made addresses: Mrs. Chas. E. Firth of Covington, Mrs. Arch Pool of Frankfort, Mrs. Harry R. Whiteside of Louisville, Mrs. Thos. J. Smith of Richmond, Miss Mildred Clark of Hawesville, Mrs. Chas. Hubbard of Hodgenville, Mrs. Luther Willis of Shelbyville, and Mr. Samuel Briedenbach of Hawesville. In all, seventeen speeches were made, and 317 new members added to the Kentucky Equal Rights Association.

Mrs. Mary Bates Miller, chairman of the State and County Fairs, asked the chairmen of the County Leagues to co-operate in the Fair work of their county.

Mrs. Piggott of Irvington answered by having a booth, a float, distributing literature, streamers and selling supplies. Mrs. Mary Bates Miller circulated literature at Barbourville. A supply of literature and supplies were sent Mrs. Chas. Hubbard of Hodgenville, by request, for the Larue County Fair. Mrs. Edwin Glossop reports that at the State Fair at Louisville thousands of pieces of literature were distributed and streamers given out through the crowds. Their booth was decorated in the suffrage colors, and music was one of the features.

The suffrage tent at the Franklin County Fair was in charge of Mrs. John G. South, Mrs. John Sower, Mrs. Arch Pool and others. Literature was circulated, streamers were distributed and supplies were sold. An attractive feature of the parade during the Fair were the "Votes for Women" autos.

The clubwomen of Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama are working for compulsory education laws.

MASSACHUSETTS

Preparations are making for the celebration through the State of Oct. 7 and Oct. 21 as "Federal Suffrage Days." The Boston Equal Suffrage Association plans for a big meeting on Oct. 7, and the College Equal Suffrage League will keep open house in the afternoon at the Sunflower Lunch Rooms, 167 Tremont Street.

Excellent work has been done at the county fairs, and is still in progress.

Mrs. Leonard, chairman of the State Board, has got home from Europe, thoroughly rested and refreshed.

The Worcester Equal Franchise Club will have charge of the apron table at the Suffrage Bazaar which is to be held at the Copley-Plaza in November. Members have been making preparations for this important suffrage event during the summer, and already there is a large supply of material for the Worcester table.

The Pittsfield Equal Franchise League and the Berkshire Political Equality Union held a "Market Day" in Pittsfield recently. Besides the cooked foods, jellies, preserves and home-made candies, which were generously given, there were rare vegetables and flowers sent in from the large estates in the nearby districts. "The market" was attractively decorated and artistic posters were sent out as advertisements. Mrs. Louis T. Stevenson, Mrs. Walter Prichard Eaton and Miss Heloise Meyer were members of the committee.

NEVADA

Miss Jennie Wilcox has announced her candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Recorder of Lincoln County. Miss Wilcox was the first woman in Nevada to be appointed under the law making women eligible as Notaries Public.

ILLINOIS

The call has been issued for the State convention in Springfield, Oct. 19-21. The general topic will be: "How to secure full suffrage for the women of Illinois." The call says:

"The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association issues the call to its members and friends for the forty-eighth annual convention, to be held in the House of Representatives, Springfield, Oct. 19 to 21. Our cause has been endorsed in the platform of every political party in our nation. In order to determine how most expeditiously to press these newly won advantages to final victory in Illinois, the convention is called.

"Illinois men are neither lacking in State pride nor approval of democracy, and must, in support of these convictions, hasten the enfranchisement of women. To plan for the final steps which will lead to the inevitable establishment of full suffrage for women of Illinois is the specific purpose of the Springfield convention."

There will be a special train on the Chicago and Alton railroad, leaving Chicago on Oct. 18. An informal reception will be held at the Leland Hotel in Springfield that evening.

A reception is planned at the executive mansion, at which Governor and Mrs. Dunne will receive the delegates.

Mrs. Charles E. Nagely is chairman of the transportation committee, Mrs. George Palmer of Springfield will head the social committee and Miss Harriet Reid, chairman of the Sangamon County Suffrage Association, will be hostess to the convention.

Mrs. George E. Lee of Springfield is chairman of the hospitality committee, and Mrs. W. R. Vredenburg is to have charge of the information bureau. Mrs. Duncan McDonald has been appointed to the head of the committee in charge of automobiles to meet the visitors at the trains.

VIRGINIA

Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia has just completed a series of successful meetings in the southwestern portion of the State. When she was speaking to an enthusiastic audience, former Governor J. Hoge Tyler was present and signed a card of membership in the Virginia League as did many other prominent citizens.

Mrs. W. J. Behan made a short but impressive talk at Pulaski recently upon the work of the Era Club of New Orleans, explaining how the name "Era" was first used to conceal the real nature of the organization, E-R-A being the initials of the true name, Equal Rights Association. Mrs. Behan told of the struggle for equal rights in Louisiana, saying that the conditions there are similar to those in Virginia, particularly as regards the attitude of the men. Many cards were signed at the close of the meeting.

MISSISSIPPI

Using her influence as a member of the committee to arrange the program for Woman's Day at the Chautauqua Assembly in Starkville, Sept. 13, Mrs. George W. Gillespie, president of the local Equal Suffrage League, was the cause of turning Woman's Day into what came near being Equal Suffrage Day. The principal address was by a suffragist in the interest of the cause. Frederic D. Mellen, professor of Public Discourse at the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville and vice-president of the local Equal Suffrage League, talked to an appreciative audience on Woman in Democracy.

The End of Mental Subjection

Speech Delivered by Mrs. Lila Meade Valentine, President of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, at the National Convention

If I were asked to give one reason, above all others, for advocating the enfranchisement of women, I should unhesitatingly reply, "The necessity for the complete development of woman, as a prerequisite for the highest development of the race."

Just so long as woman remains under guardianship, as if she were a minor or an incompetent — just so long as she passively accepts at the hands of men conditions, usages, laws, as if they were decrees of Providence — just so long as she is deprived of the educative responsibilities of self government — by just so much does she fall short of complete development as a human being, and by just so much does she retard the progress of the race.

We are the children of our mothers as well as of our fathers. We inherit the defects as well as the perfections of both. Many a man goes down in his profession — is a "failure in life," as the phrase goes,— because he is the son of an undeveloped mother, and, like her, is lacking in independence, in initiative, in ability to seize upon golden opportunities. Yet she was trained to passivity, to submission, to the obliteration of whatever personality she may once have possessed. What more could we expect of her son?

Imagine, for a moment, the effect upon men, had they from infancy been subjected to the narrowing, ossifying processes applied to women for centuries past!

Mental and moral muscles grow flabby from disuse, just as physical muscles do.

Flabbiness is a characteristic all too common among women — not from any inherent lack of mentality or will power, but simply from disuse of those God-given faculties. The old tradition, that thought produced wrinkles, and that a "strong-minded" woman was avoided by the male in choosing his mate, has by no means lost its hold upon the life of our times. Amazing as it may seem to those in the vanguard of progress, this old enslaving notion still lays a heavy hand upon the women of America.

And so it comes to pass that the suffrage movement, with all that it implies of freedom for self-development and equality of opportunity, is a clarion call to the woman of today. It bids her stand up and think for herself; and, equipping her with the new tool of democracy, it urges her to assume the responsibilities of a full-grown human being, and to take her share in the making of the world about her.

Thousands of women are dumbly waiting for the summons—many pathetically unaware of the quickening of interest, the broadening of life that is to follow if they heed the call.

Many are tragically unable to reap the benefits of the movement carried on by their more fortunate sisters because the deadening processes have gone on too long for them to live again; but their children will blossom as the rose under its beneficent light.

Happily for the race, however, the great majority are waking from the sleep of centuries — are eagerly stretching out their hands for the key that is to open wide the door of larger opportunity for self development — for social service — the entrance to a bigger, broader world, which is as truly the inheritance of woman as of man, though she be but now on the road to its discovery.

Happily, too, the forward-looking men of today are seeing the vision of womanhood released from the old-world thraldom. In rapidly increasing numbers they are welcoming the new woman, in whom they find, not only the wife and mother more fully equipped for her task, but a comrade of congenial tastes, keenly interested in the outside world, and capable of taking her place beside him, whether in peace or war, wherever her country calls.

Indeed, it goes without saying that men and women together are bringing to pass the new order of things; so that, instead of this movement creating sex antagonism, as some are mournfully prophesying, we see emerging a clearer understanding of the need of man for woman, and a closer co-operation in their work both in and out of the home.

To sum up: the suffrage movement is a world-wide protest against the mental subjection of woman. Therein lies its vital importance. It strikes deep into the core of life. It is a basic, fundamental reform; for it is releasing for the service of the State the unused natural resourses dormant in womanhood; it is transforming the dependent woman into woman enfranchised that she may the more perfectly fulfill her destiny as the mother of the race.

Thus transformed, she will go forth with her mate to the higher levels of racial development, and together they will rejoice that they have left behind them forever the outworn shackles of a past that is dead.

BORAH REFERS TO POTENTIAL POWER

(Continued from page 313)

claim. It will work to the betterment of conditions. We have found in Idaho that the presence of women in politics makes for better laws and more wholesome politics. They tell you that giving woman the vote takes her away from home and diverts her interest to political channels. We have not found it so in Idaho. We have not found it wreck homes or make our women in the slightest sense masculine.

"Even if women did not exercise the right of suffrage as fully as men, although we find that they do, I would still be warranted in favoring woman suffrage. The potential influence of woman in politics is great and far-reaching. It works for the improvement of laws and political conditions.

"In the last convention I attended in Idaho, where a State slate had been made up, women, through potential influence, broke the slate and brought about the removal of a candidate for superintendent of schools. The women had investigated and found this man unfit for the office. Yet they did not come to the convention. They told us beforehand that he was unfit, and he was not named, notwithstanding the fact that no man or group of men would have had the power to have broken that slate."

NATIONAL ISSUES LAWS ON WOMEN

Reference Work Compares Legislation in Suffrage and Non-Suffrage States

The most ambitious venture so far of the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company is the publication of a compilation of the Laws Affecting Women and Children in the Suffrage and Non-Suffrage States. This volume, which made its appearance just in time for the Convention at Atlantic City, has been compiled with great care by Mrs. Annie G. Porritt of Hartford, Conn. It is intended as a reference book to answer the many questions that are always being put to suffragists about the laws in the States where women vote, and how these laws compare with laws in the man-suffrage States. It is also intended to serve the newly-enfranchised women who are seeking to amend the laws in their States. By learning what laws already have been passed on any given subject, reformers can select the best form for a proposed bill, and can also back their pleas by the statement that other States have already ventured on similar legislation.

The subjects covered in the book are arranged in 8 sections. First come the labor laws for women and children. The laws of each State —arranged in alphabetical order— are given in condensed form, showing just what protection is afforded to women and children as regards hours of labor, sanitary and safety measures, compulsory school laws and age limits for child workers. The second section gives the eleven States which have minimum wage laws or industrial commissions with power to prescribe rates and wages for women and children, and in some cases also maximum hours of work and necessary sanitary conditions. It is worth noting that six of these eleven States are equal suffrage States. Mothers' pension laws occupy the third section, and of the 29 States listed in this section twelve are equal suffrage States. The other sections cover Property Rights of Married Women, Guardianship of Children, Age of Consent, Control of the Liquor Traffic, and the Red Light Injunction and Abatement laws which have been passed in the interest of public morality.

The book can be had either in paper at $1.00 or in cloth at $1.50 from the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Until recently it has been the rule in Pittsburgh, Pa., that when a school teacher married she forfeited her position. According to a new ruling by Mr. J. Rogers McGreery, counsel for the Board of Education, teachers who marry after they sign yearly contracts with the board cannot be removed from their positions until their contracts expire. Miss Ella Hanlon lately brought a test case, and the Board of Education was notified by its counsel that its rule for the summary dismissal of teachers who marry was illegal.

A resolution declaring for equal suffrage was unanimously adopted at the annual convention of the Maine W. C. T. U., held at Lewiston, Sept. 21. Miss Anna Gordon, national president, said that equal suffrage was necessary for the public welfare.

Why I Want Equal Suffrage

By Frederic C. Howe, Immigration Commissioner of New York

I want woman suffrage for what it will do for women, for what it will do for men, for what it will do for the muddle we have made of politics.

I also want woman suffrage for selfish reasons. I cannot myself be happy in a world where there is so much poverty, so much hunger, so much suffering that can so easily be cured.

For poverty, hunger, suffering are unnecessary in this land of abundance of ours; as unnecessary as typhoid, yellow fever, or smallpox, that science has almost exterminated. These diseases came from unsanitary environments, from bad sewers, poisoned milk, polluted water. So poverty comes from unsanitary legal environment. For poverty is made by law or the absence of law.

God never intended that a few men should control all the anthracite coal in America, upon which one-third of the country depends for its light, heat and power. God never intended that the food, clothes and necessities of a whole people should be thrown on the gambler's table and be made the croupier's ball of the stock speculator and price manipulator.

Monopoly is the product of law. It can be cured by law.

I cannot believe that one million people in New York should live in one, two and three room tenements, or that nightly bread lines should gather on our streets, when thousands of acres of vacant land within the city's limits invite men to build homes and work upon them. I do not believe that hunger, homelessness, worklessness, and prostitution are necessary in this land of ours, or that any one of our 90,000,000 people should go hungry in a country that can easily feed ten times that number.

I do not believe that 30,000 men should be killed, and at least 500,000 more seriously injured in mine or factory each year; that long after the Triangle fire, death traps should still be inviting disaster like that which brought sorrow to the homes of 148 families.

I do not believe it is necessary for bread to be baked in damp and dirty cellars. Nor do I believe it is necessary for women bearing children to work in the fetid factory close up to the hour of childbirth, and take up their labor again a few days after.

It is not necessary that men, women and children should be poisoned by adulterated food or fed on cold storage meat and fish at famine prices, with an ocean and the whole continent close by the city.

Men made the laws which make these conditions possible; men made the tariff laws behind which the sugar, steel, wool, cotton, lumber, rubber and a score of other monopolies extort famine prices for everything we need; men made the laws which enabled the natural resources of the country, the railroads and the waterfront to be merged into the hands of a few score men. Men made the laws which permit the express, street railway, gas and electric lighting companies to extort such charges as the greed of a political and business alliance suggests.

Men do not think of these things as will women.

Many men are too weary to think of any other suffering than their own. Long hours in the mine and by the furnace, in the mill and the sweatshop, leave little room for thought of social sorrows. Other men dare not think of them. Some are paid not to do so. Others still, who have time to think, merely repeat the thoughts of their grandfathers or their employers, of those who find it profitable that men should not think of these things. And they say, and many of us acquiesce in what they say, that poverty is due to the fact that the other fellow is not as clever as we are.

Long habit has made men think in terms of dollars. Long habit has made women think in terms of husbands, children and unborn babies. Men vote the terms they think in. Women will vote the terms they think in. They vote in terms of the home.

I want a civilization in which one-half of the people will vote in terms of humanity rather than in terms of property.

WOMEN DOCTORS IN LARGE DEMAND

Dean of Women's Medical College in Pennsylvania Points to Growing Field

Thirty-five members were registered in the Freshman class of the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania at its opening on Sept. 20.

"The demand for trained workers is far greater than the supply," Dr. Clara Marshall, dean of the college, told the students. "Last year we had requests for our graduates from hospitals all over the country, from Massachusetts to California. One request even came from Scotland. It wanted us to supply a graduate for the position of chief resident physician for the Royal Children's Hospital, Edinburg. That is merely an indication of the demand now existing for women doctors."

DONATIONS

Previously acknowledged	$2,856.10
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Harrison	10.00
Miss Jeanette Keine	10.00
Gertrude Bardwell	10.00
Mrs. J. Dyer	2.00
Helen S. Pratt	10.00
Miss Mary Woodman	5.00
Ellen M. Sawyer	10.00
Miss Esther Fiske Hammond	10.00
Wm. F. Aiken. Credit this to Anonymous, $3.50, to make it $10.00	6.50
Mrs. M. E. Ringrose	1.00
Miss Fay	1.00
Mr. John F. Twombly	50.00
Mrs. Robertson James	10.00
Mrs. Charlotte L. Pierce	5.00
Mrs. Daniel Goodwin	10.00
Anonymous	10.00
Mrs. E. B. Hutchinson	5.00
Alice F. Porter	5.00
Mrs. Helen W. Flexner	10.00
M. B. Handy	.50
Total	$3,037.10

NEW YORK

Despite their difficulty in securing a place to present their pageant, New York suffragists succeeded in drawing a large crowd at their demonstration on Sept. 23. Though the law declared that no pageant might be given in Central Park, scenes were staged for the photographers and witnessed by hundreds of spectators. The tableau which the suffragists wished to present was the same that formed a part of the "golden lane" in St. Louis in June, when the "walkless parade" was held.

Speeches were made by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

In the Assembly Chamber at Albany the Civil Service Employees' Association of the State of New York lately passed unanimously a resolution in favor of equal suffrage.

FLORIDA

Speaking of the Florida towns which have given votes to women, the Fellsmere Tribune says enthusiastically:

"It is Florida which is putting the 'bright spots' on the suffrage map of the South, and the East Coast is leading the procession. First it is Delray which takes on the 'Fellsmere way' of granting full suffrage to its women folks, followed by Cocoa, and now West Palm Beach is looking inquiringly at our charter to find out how we did it. Come on in, W. P. B., the water is fine!"

INDIANA

At the meeting of the Eighth Ward Franchise Club of Indianapolis on Sept. 12, the two speakers were Mrs. Walter Greenough, recording secretary of Indianapolis, and Miss Cornelia Allen, president of the Irvington Franchise Club. Mrs. Greenough described her experiences giving out "Votes for Women" ribbons at the State fair, and Miss Allen spoke on the breadth of the movement. The club, which was organized in June, has doubled its membership during the summer.

A non-partisan parade, planned as a demonstration of all women interested in suffrage, was held in Indianapolis as a greeting to Mr. Hughes during his campaign there.

OHIO

Opponents have been trying to make it appear that the women of East Cleveland were indifferent at the late municipal primaries, and that not a sufficient number voted. When we remember that more women voted at the charter primaries than men at the August primaries, when U. S. Senators, members of Congress, Governor, etc., were voted upon, it does not seem as if East Cleveland women should be discredited with indifference. It was the vacation time. One of the canvassers found on her street only one family at home of the number she visited in the interest of the candidates.

FEARS GIRLS MAY MONOPOLIZE KEYS

Rev. Oscar Voorhees Recommends Curtailment—Might Go Back to Georgia's Way

As women are stampeding the yearly admissions to Phi Beta Kappa, a remedy against their probable corner on the society keys has just been submitted by Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees to the triennial council of the society in Philadelphia. Mr. Voorhees recommends that "measures be taken to curtail the yearly admission of women." Why should Mr. Voorhees use indirect measures to attain his end? Why not follow Georgia's example, for instance, and adopt

"The good old rule, the simple plan

That they shall take who have the power

And they shall keep who can"?

If women were not permitted to go to universities at all, there would be no necessity to shackle them in order to keep them from running away with prizes in scholarship. Georgia has, therefore, settled this question logically, and is taking no chances on letting its young women outstrip its young men. Although women may contribute their quota of taxes to the support of the State University, by the simple expedient of forbidding State university education to all women, Georgia keeps its honors in the male fist, and so prevents Phi Beta Kappa Keys for women.

MINNESOTA

An unusually large number of people called at the suffrage headquarters on the State fair grounds during the fair. Each day a different suffrage club from the Twin Cities had charge of the booth, distributing souvenirs and literature. Speakers addressed the crowds in front of the booth each afternoon.

Suffrage headquarters were opened for the week of the Federated Clubs convention in Anoka and proved a most desirable meeting place for the women. Tea was served each afternoon by prominent suffragists, enrolments secured and literature distributed.

WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association has sent documents to all candidates for the State Senate and Assembly, urging their support for equal suffrage. They quote the suffrage planks of all the national platforms and the declarations of President Wilson and Hughes.

"We urge you to give this question your most serious consideration," write the women. "We urge you to realize that it cannot be disposed of on ancient prejudice; that because women have never had the ballot is no reason why they should not have it in the future. . . . We ask you to note especially the character of the people who are actively opposing woman suffrage in your community. Does such opposition come from those who are known as the most intelligent, the most law-abiding, the most public-spirited of your citizens? Are you familiar with the status of woman suffrage in this country and other countries? . . . If you are willing to make a public statement of your attitude toward our cause, as provided in the corrupt practices act, that will be welcome to us."

Other communications will follow.

MRS. HYDE URGES NEW CITIZENSHIP

Illinois Temperance Secretary, Speaking in Church, Stresses Value of Woman's Viewpoint

A group of anti-suffragists in Dubuque, Iowa, had the rather unusual experience of listening to a suffrage plea when Mrs. Florence Slown Hyde, secretary of the Illinois Women's Federation for Prohibition, addressed a meeting of the Women Workers' society of the Westminister Presbyterian church in that city recently.

The president of the Dubuque Anti-Suffrage association is a member of the church society, and several of the active members are also opposed.

"In an address, which dealt with the various aspects of the prohibition problem," says the Patriot Phalanx, "it was inevitable that the suffrage question should have been introduced. 'Why should people be so deathly afraid of getting into politics or of discussing political questions?' asked Mrs. Hyde. 'Why should matters having to do with the administration of a free government be regarded as too vile to discuss in our churches and in our homes? Why should we leave these matters to those who enter the political game for self-aggrandizement only? What we need in this country is a new citizenship, a citizenship that will make political affairs a topic of everyday conversation in the homes of the land, and this cannot be done unless the homemakers are interested and informed along these lines.

"'The thing that has made our nation great, the thing that has led the whole world to pay homage to American womanhood, has been the splendid way in which our women have worked side by side with our men in the subduing of the forest, the cultivation of the plain, and the building up of our free institutions. Shall the woman of today shirk the responsibility which faces her, and refuse to do her part toward solving the great governmental problems, on which hang the very souls of her children? The privileges which we as women enjoy are the result of legislation secured through the efforts of a few brave consecrated women, aided by a few good men. Whenever the great mass of our good men and good women get into real politics, we will solve the liquor problem and put into effect the whole program of human conservation.'"

TWO PIONEERS LOST TO CAUSE

Mrs. Flint, Compiler of Leaflet, and Mrs. Colby, Editor, Called by Maker

Mrs. C. Holt Flint has lately passed away, at Asheville, N. C. She was one of the early suffragists of Iowa, with Mrs. Mary J. Coggeshall and Mrs. Martha C. Callanan, and was active in the cause for many years. Among other good things, she compiled a leaflet giving a long list of entertainments whereby suffragists might raise money. It proved very useful and popular. She will be sincerely regretted.

Many, especially among the older suffragists, will learn with sorrow of the death of Mrs. Clara B. Colby, for many years the able and indefatigable editor of The Woman's Tribune. A fuller memorial notice of her will appear later.

NOTES AND NEWS

Mrs. T. M. Graham of Coeur d'Alene, Ida., who is a member of the Industrial Welfare Commission of her State and a candidate for the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, was on the committee which officially notified Vice-President Marshall of his renomination.

Twenty thousand clubwomen in Texas are working for good roads. They have built rural clubhouses, established markets for farm women and offered prizes for the best conducted rural schools. The Texas clubwomen are asking for a vote, and they deserve it.

THE RISING TIDE

By MARGARET DELAND

"Nothing in the way of fiction could be more thoroughly of the present day and hour than Mrs. Deland's latest novel. In 'The Rising Tide' she lays bare the restless soul of the modern woman who is bound to be man's equal in all things."—Boston Eve. Transcript.

"'The Rising Tide' is a careful interpretation of femininity in flux, feeling, seeking, striving. It is a novel of maturity, good judgment and good taste. Good style is to be taken for granted in any work of the distinguished author of it."—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

"Although opinions may differ on the question of woman suffrage, the subject is capable of interesting treatment by a novelist who possesses the artistry needed for the purpose. Margaret Deland has in 'The Rising Tide' shown us the human aspect of the suffrage crusade."—Rochester Post Express.

"The subject of suffrage and woman's freedom is more or less argued by all the charcters in the story. The author does some philosophizing herself and hers being a broad perspective she does it with good sense and the ability to see both sides."—San Jose Mercury Herald.

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IN THE MAGAZINES

Women Winners in the Farming Game, by Leonora Beck Ellis.—Holland's, October.

What Is Feminism? by Gertrude Atherton.—Delineator, October.

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AURILLA C. POTE, Principal, Gainsboro Bldg., Studio C, 295 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. Phone Back Bay 21817.

Literature reprinted from the Journal is justly regarded as an indispensable help in suffrage work. The most recent publications are listed below. Send your order to 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Mass.

How Will Your Personal Friend Vote?

Make a list of the voters you know in South Dakota and West Virginia. They would be influenced by something from you. Send each one one of the Journal's "If You Are" Postcards—a different title for every man. Ten cents a dozen, 60c a hundred.

If You Are A	
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Workingman	Doctor
Business Man	Minister
Traveling Man	Farmer
Educator	Fireman

If You Are Interested In Political Questions
An Object Lesson
Think On These Things
Arms Versus Armies
Do Women Want To Vote

A Play?

Mrs. Ferdinanda W. Reed's play JONATHAN'S NIGHT-SHIRT is a pleasing bit of satire which can make money for any suffrage league. Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars.

Answers to Antis?

Miss Blackwell's pamphlet, a BUBBLE PRICKED, is a gold mine of information with which to confound the opposition.

	Price	Postpaid
EACH	$ .10	$ .13
DOZEN	1.00	1.19
100	7.00	7.25

The Canadian Victories?

The SUFFRAGE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA shows in a graphic convincing way the justice recently accorded to Canadian women.

Postpaid Prices—Each, 2c; Doz., 8c; 100, 60c. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Suffrage Exchange

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Hints To The Antis

By Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune

It has been announced by Miss Marjorie Dorman that a "big anti-suffrage convention would be held during the winter, either in New York or Washington."

As this, we believe, is the first convention the antis have ever held, we hope a few practical suggestions will not be ill received.

We suggest the following:

RESOLUTIONS

I.

Whereas, Women, being totally unfit to form political judgments, should leave all such questions to men; and

Whereas, Woman's place is in the home:

Resolved, That we women anti-suffragists, in political convention unfitly assembled, many miles from our respective homes, do urge Congress not to enfranchise the other women of this country, for the reasons above stated.

II.

Whereas, All the Senators who voted against the bill protecting children from excessive labor had, if they voted at all on the suffrage bill, voted against that, too;

Resolved, That we express our sympathy with these, our best friends in Congress, in their great disappointment in the passage of this protective legislation for our children.

III.

Resolved, That we express our profound sense of obligation to the following friends who have done so much to help our great cause:

To the Boston & Maine Railroad, which, according to the report of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission, contributed so generously to keep the suffrage bill from passing.

To "The Liberal Advocate" (organ of the Ohio Liquor League) for running a series of articles by the Business Secretary of the Cincinnati League Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

To Mr. Dennis F. Reardon, who, with the endorsement of the Massachusetts Liquor League, founded a Voters' Anti-Suffrage League in Boston.

Most especially to Mr. Neil Bonner, president of the National Liquor Dealers' Association, for his stirring words on October 7, when he said: "I want to say to you, as president of the liquor dealers of this country, that I intend to vote against giving women the ballot."

To these and many other friends of our cause, whose activities we deem it unwise to mention, but whose splendid achievements we heartily approve, we hereby express our gratitude.

IV.

Resolved, That with all our charm and indirect influence we will loyally support any Presidential candidate who will declare us unfit to vote.

Suggested Programme for First Day

Morning, 9. 30.

Reports:

Committee on Resolutions (as above).

Committee on work in Suffrage States (none being done).

Committee on Personal Attacks on Prominent Suffragists (long and very spicy).

Afternoon, 3.30

Addresses by Delegates:

1. Fashion as a Substitute for the Vote.
2. What My Husband Thinks I Should Think.
3. Why My Opinion Can Be of No Possible Use to My Country.

Evening, 9.

Addresses by Members of the Men's Anti-Suffrage League:

1. Biological Reasons for Woman's Moral, Mental and Physical Inferiority.
2. Complete Political Ignorance and How Best to Attain It.
3. Liberty: The Intolerable Burden.

The evening will be concluded by the singing of a revised version of the national anthem:

America.

(Slightly Adapted.)

My country, hear my plea,
Save me from liberty,
This current stem!
Class me, as well befits,
With males who've lost their wits,
Felons and idiots,
Class me with them!

WOMEN ACTIVE IN PUBLIC WELFARE

Sacramento Woman's Council Supports Fireproof Buildings and Good Roads

The Executive Board of the Woman's Council of Sacramento, Cal., is taking a keen interest in matters of public welfare. On Sept. 22 the council conducted a Good Roads rally in a Sacramento clubhouse, with Mrs. H. W. Adams presiding.

"Throughout the campaign that has been conducted for the proposed bond issue for the provision of a roads fund," says the Sacramento Bee, "the women have been active supporters of the movement."

At the rally several local women contributed music, while over a dozen young women acted as ushers.

The Good Roads Association has recently received notice that two church women's clubs and the Golden Poppy Club have endorsed the bond issue.

The council has directed its attention with equal zeal to an attempt to have fireproof buildings erected at the State fair grounds.

"DRY" CAMPAIGNS AIDED BY WOMEN

California and Nebraska Both Praise Their Women for Forwarding War Against Liquor

California and Nebraska are both having State-wide "dry" campaigns. In both States the women are winning praise for their efficient work. H A. Wheeler, superintendent of the campaign in southern California, says:

"The growing prohibition sentiment in this part of the State is shown in the fact that several influential organizations that have never before indorsed the movement have now come out strongly in favor. Among these are the Parent Teachers' Association of Southern California, the State Conference of Social Agencies, the Southern section of the California Teachers' Association and the California Federation of Women's Clubs."

W. T. Thompson, chairman of the Nebraska Dry Federation, makes the following statement:

"Everywhere the women are valuable allies. It was largely through their efforts that the petition asking for submission of the amendment was so well circulated. If Nebraska votes out the saloons, to them must go a great deal of credit."

Evidently the liquor interests have a cause for opposing woman suffrage.

BRYAN COMMENDS NON-PARTISANSHIP

Says National Association Shows Wisdom in Refusing to Side With Either Candidate

William Jennings Bryan is speaking for the National Democratic Committee in the western States. While passing through Sacramento he was interviewed by the Bee. It reports him as saying:

"The women who met recently at Atlantic City were wise in refusing to make suffrage a partisan issue. Surely the presumption of wisdom is on the side of the majority who oppose making woman suffrage a partisan issue rather than on the side of the few who are trying to use the issue to aid a candidate. No party is likely to control two thirds of both Houses and three fourths of the State Legislatures, and that is what a constitutional amendment must secure.

"Why does the Woman's Party rely on Mr. Hughes's utterances instead of on the Republican platform? Republican Senators and Congressmen are not bound by anything that Mr. Hughes says; they are bound only by their party platform, which is not any stronger than the platform of the other major party."

Mr. Bryan emphasized the fact that President Wilson voted for woman suffrage in New Jersey, whereas Mr. Hughes has never cast a ballot for the measure.

BELIEVES WOMEN GOOD ENGINEERS

Scientific Publication Finds Women Radio Operators Possess Quick Brains and Balance

In the October number of the Electrical Experimenter is to be found a long article on women as radio operators. The author comments on woman's fitness to fill this new profession in the following terms:

"Women seem to progress excellently in the engineering branches. There is room right now for women radio experts. Primarily this is so because her brain is quick of action, and moreover, she usually will be found to have extremely will balanced ideas as to proportion."

LOVEJOY DENIES LAW IS JOKER

National Child Labor Committee Emphatically Protests Untrue Statement Now Current

The National Child Labor Committee has issued a protest against current statements to the effect that the recently passed Federal child labor law is a "fraud" and a "joker."

"We hope no one will be misled by these rumors," says Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee. "The bill was carefully drawn and thoroughly considered. It was not jammed through Congress, but has been pending three years. It is significant that both Democrats and Republicans were well represented on the Senate Committee that passed on the final form of the bill, that both Democrats and Republicans stood solidly for it in this form, and that when the roll-call was taken only two Republicans, Oliver and Penrose, and ten Democrats, all Southerners, voted against it. If the law is a gold brick, both parties made the brick, and the attempt to use it as campaign material is absurd.

"The law is as air-tight as a law can be. The thirty-day clause, which has been attacked as a 'joker', does not relate to shipment in interstate commerce, but to removal from the factory, and was intended chiefly to prevent evasion of the law by the storage of child-made goods in a warehouse. It was necessary, furthermore, because without it a manufacturer who once employed child labor would find his goods debarred forever from interstate commerce, even though his child employees were discharged.

"It has been suggested that some thrifty manufacturer may try to run the Government with shipments of goods in thirty day lots, hiring and firing his children so as to evade the law, but we believe that such a manufacturer would be an abnormally determined employer of children — for employers have been telling us for many years that they do not want to employ children, but are forced to do so by competition with other child employers — and would soon call himself to the attention of a public that has already clearly signified its objection to the existence of child labor. The Federal child labor law was framed by the best constitutional lawyers in the country; it was passed by a Congress that had given it close attention; and we of the National Child Labor Committee believe that, whether the next President be Mr. Wilson or Mr. Hughes, the child labor law can and will be enforced in accordance with the will of the American people."

A conference to consider ways of securing a better New England will be held at Northampton, Mass., Oct. 19, 20 and 21. All interested are urged to attend.

LAST LAUGHS

"He ought to be examined by an alien," remarked Mrs. Twickembury.—Christian Register.

"Is that young lady I saw you with the other day your wife or sister?"

"Er—I haven't asked her yet."—Judge.

Crawford: "I suppose Rockefeller, as usual, was the largest contributor to charity last year."

Cramshaw: "It looks so, the way gasoline is going up."—Life.

"Father, what is a veterinary surgeon?"

"One of those fellows at the Pension Office, my son, who examines the veterans for pensions."—Philadelphia Record.

Clark: "Do you believe in preparedness?"

Clubleigh: "Sure! I never go home late without having an excuse all framed up."—Kansas City Star.

"What a wonderful library! How did you acquire such a fine collection of books?"

"By always buying the sort of books that friends never care to borrow."—Detroit Free Press.

"Lemuel Wombat has bought a fine buggy."

"Must be going to court an old-fashioned girl."—Pittsburg Post.

"Father, why do people applaud when a man finishes his speech?"

"Don't you know, my son? Why, it's to wake up those who fell asleep."—Jewish Daily News.

"What makes Jinks so proud of his ancestors? I never heard any of them did anything."

"That's exactly the point. So many persons' ancestors did do things which got them into trouble with the police."— Richmond Times-Dispatch.

"Is it really cheaper to own your own home than to pay rent?"

"Of course it is. When you live in a rented house, you are always dissatisfied about something, and you move on an average about once a year. But when you own your house, you have to stay there whether you like it or not, and in that way you save all the moving expenses."

A Philadelphia girl is cruel enough to tell of an incident in connection with a suitor of very ample proportions. The corpulent admirer had proposed to the girl in good old-fashioned style, and, being of a sentimental turn, he had actually gone on his knees to her.

Finally, when it was made perfectly plain to him that there was no hope, the fat man sighed and said: "If you will not accept my offer, at least help me up."—Harper's Magazine.

Three-year-old Keith had told his mother a deliberate lie, and she had put him to bed as a punishment. Sitting by the bedside, she asked him what he would do if he had a little boy who did such a thing. After a moment's thoughtful silence the child replied, "I fink I'd give him anover chance."—The Christian Herald.

There used to be a little restaurant in Washington famed for its Southern breakfasts, where the chief waiter was an aged negro of beautiful manners and unshakable dignity.

One morning a rather severe looking elderly gentleman, with a snowy mustache and a keen eye, entered the establishment. He was a stranger, but the venerable waiter, after a quick survey of the new patron, felt no doubt. He approached with a napkin over his arm and bowed low and politely.

"Good mornin', gin'ral," he said tentatively, in greeting.

"I am not a general," snapped back the customer.

"'Scuse me, admiral," cried the old Negro. "What kin I bring you, suh?"

"I am not an admiral, either."

"Well, suh, I knowed you wuz up amongst de face cyards somewhars. Kin I have the pleasure of ordering' you some ham and waffles, bishop?"—Saturday Evening Post.